

PIR FY 2021 - <insert project abbreviated name>

UNEP GEF PIR Fiscal Year 2021

Reporting from 1 July 2020 to 30 June 2021

INSTRUCTIONS TO COMPLETE THIS PIR

1. *Instructions in blue are directed to Task Managers / Administrative Officers*
2. *Instructions in red are directed to Project Managers and Executing Agencies*
3. When filling up the respective cells, use the Normal style from the template. The text will look like this.

1. PROJECT IDENTIFICATION

1.1. Project details

This entire table is to be prepared by Task Managers

Identification Table	GEF ID.: <i>9413</i>	Umoja no.: GFL-11207-14AC0003-SB-010140
Project Title	<i>Realizing the Biodiversity Conservation potential of Private Lands in Brazil (GEF Áreas Privadas – Conservando biodiversidade e paisagens rurais).</i>	
Duration	<i>Planned</i>	<i>60</i>
months	<i>Extension(s)</i>	<i>0</i>
Division(s) Implementing the project	GEF Biodiversity and Land Degradation Unit, Ecosystems Division	
Name of co-implementing Agency		
Executing Agency(ies)	<i>Brazilian Ministry of the Environment (MMA); International Institute for Sustainability (IIS)</i>	
Names of Other Project Partners	<i>CSRio/PUC-Rio; FBDS</i>	
Project Type	<i>Full Size Project</i>	
Project Scope	<i>National</i>	
Region	<i>Latin America and Caribbean</i>	
Countries	<i>Brazil</i>	
Programme of Work	<i>2018-19 – Subprogram 3 – Healthy & Productive Ecosystems</i>	
GEF Focal Area(s)	<i>Biodiversity, Land Degradation, Sustainable Forest Management</i>	
UNSDCF / UNDAF linkages	<i>Where appropriate, insert the UNSDCF / UNDAF strategic objective to which achievement the project contributes.</i>	
Link to relevant SDG target(s) and SDG indicator(s)	<i>SDG 1, 2, 5, 13, 15</i>	
GEF financing amount	<i>USD 8,953,425</i>	
Co-financing amount	<i>USD 33,892,917</i>	
Date of CEO Endorsement	<i>February 1st, 2018</i>	

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Start of Implementation	<i>May 10th, 2018</i>	
Date of first disbursement	<i>August 6th, 2018</i>	
Total disbursement as of 30 June 2021	<i>USD 3,488,067.01</i>	
Total expenditure as of 30 June 2021	<i>USD 2,898,766.90</i>	
Expected Mid-Term Review Date	<i>August - September 2021</i>	
Completion Date	<i>Planned</i>	<i>May 9th, 2023</i>
	<i>Revised</i>	<i>May 9th, 2023</i>
Expected Terminal Evaluation Date	1st semester 2024	
Expected Financial Closure Date	<i>November 9th, 2023</i>	

1.2. Project description

Present a brief project description, stating objective, components, executing agency and main government/other partners involved. Summarize each component in one short paragraph:

Component 1:

Component 2:

Component 3:

In 2010, the Convention on Biological Diversity established 20 Aichi Biodiversity Targets (CBD 2010). Many of these targets depend on actions that go beyond establishing formal protected areas under the responsibility of governments, civil society, or indigenous people. Brazil is one of the most biodiverse countries and has one of the highest rates of carbon sequestration in the world, which gives it a crucial role in biodiversity conservation and the provision of ecosystem services. As approximately 53% of the remnant native vegetation cover in Brazil is in private lands, the country has the potential to lead initiatives of conservation and sustainable management in such areas, potentially assisting others to achieve the Aichi Biodiversity Targets.

Thus, in order to increase sustainable management, contribute to the conservation of this wealth and to the provision of ecosystem services in private areas in Brazil, the International Institute for Sustainability (IIS) and the Ministry of the Environment (MMA), sponsored by the Global Environment Facility (GEF) and support from the UN Environment Program, launched the Project GEF Private Areas – Conserving Biodiversity and Rural Landscapes.

The project is divided into three components, listed below with their specific benefits:

The first is the implementation of pilot areas in the Atlantic Forest and Cerrado biomes. This component aims to reduce landscape fragmentation in productive areas, increase habitat supply to endangered species, and develop incentive schemes for conservation. The main benefits include increased income for rural landowners, increasing their knowledge of integrated property management, better adaptation of rural landowners to the Native Vegetation Protection Act (LPVN), reducing the cost of environmental regularization through identification of areas with natural regeneration potential and the strengthening of sustainable extractivism.

The second component aims to establish an agreement with forest sector companies to improve the conservation of biodiversity and the recovery of native vegetation in their areas. Some of the advantages would be raising awareness regarding the importance of the forest sector's areas for the conservation of biodiversity and the improvement in decision-making processes in priority areas for recovery that are managed by forest sector companies.

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The third component of the project has the objective of improving government capacities to incorporate the conservation value of private areas into public policies. The benefits are improved procedures for sustainable management of native vegetation incorporating conservation value in private areas and increasing knowledge of stakeholders and decision makers on the use of maps (spatial database) that indicate the value of conservation of private areas.

1.3. History of project revisions

To be completed by Task Managers

Version	Date	Main changes introduced in this revision
Rev0 (CEO ED)		
:		
:		
RevN (latest version at the time of this PIF)		

2. OVERVIEW OF PROJECT STATUS

To be completed by UNEP Task Manager

2.1. UNEP Subprogramme(s)

Insert the Subprogramme(s) and biennia of the PoW to which the project contributes	Specify the relevant Expected Accomplishment(s) & Indicator(s) Insert the Subprogramme's Expected Accomplishment(s) and Indicator(s) to which the project contributes
<i>Describe any progress made towards delivering the stated PoW Expected Accomplishments and Indicators. State key changes since previous reporting period. (maximum one paragraph)</i>	
[Section to be shared with relevant Regional and Global SubProgramme Coordinators]	
<i>Expected Accomplishment</i>	<i>Indicator</i>
<i>Progress</i>	
<i>Add rows as needed</i>	

2.2. GEF Core Indicators (for all GEF 6 and later projects):

GEF Core Indicators	Indicative expected Results
<i>Discuss GEF core indicators targeted by the project, as well as expected results. (maximum one paragraph)</i>	

2.3. Implementation status and risk

[complete the fiscal year and select: 1st PIR; 2nd PIR; Final PIR; select HS; S; MS; MU; U; HU; unknown; not rated to rate the progress towards outcomes and outputs in third and fourth lines; select H; S; M; L; to rate risks for the fiscal year you are reporting in the fifth line. Add more columns if needed]

	FY 20__	FY 20__	FY 20__	FY 20__	FY 20__
PIR #	1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th

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Rating towards outcomes (section 3.1)					
Rating towards outputs (section 3.2)					
Risk rating (section 3.3)					

Summary of status. Please structure as follows, highlighting progress, challenges and main achievements, as needed:

Rating towards outcomes: The rating is X because this, this, and this. This should be aligned with progress reported on section 3.1.

Considering the established goals, the overall medium classification for the outcomes was Marginally Unsatisfactory (1S, 3HU, 8 MU, 5U). This is related to delays in output delivery as described below. Additionally, the original Project scope was overstretched encompassing many different subjects and to very different field areas. Therefore, it is necessary to revise some workplan/result chains indicators and targets according to an adaptive management approach. Thus, the mid-term review will be a great opportunity to address these points and ensure greater implementation effectiveness and to deliver the expected outcomes.

It is noteworthy that, despite the overall rating as marginally unsatisfactory, some final targets are expected to be reached by the end of the project. Also, *there were different understandings between the IIS and MMA teams regarding the rating of some outcomes, as indicated below.*

Rating towards outputs: Aligned with progress reported on section 3.2.

The rating average considering all outputs was Marginally Unsatisfactory, although the ratings varied between 2 MS, 4 MU and 2 U. This shows that the execution of activities and product delivery is advancing in some sub strategies but still has some problems in others. The average progress is below expectation throughout this period of project execution.

This is related to several delays caused by the interaction among some factors: (i) huge impact of covid pandemic in Brazil that prevented field and presential activities;; (ii) reduced efficiency in the project management (iii) communication and coordination challenges between the two executing agencies; (iv) changes in the governmental and key partners leaderships, priorities, and agenda; (iv) long term effects of a late Project's kick off; (vi) long process for hiring vacant positions.

Despite some implementation challenges and the overall rating as marginally unsatisfactory, most of the planned outputs are expected to be delivered by the end of the Project.

Overall risk rating: justify consolidated project risk given on Table A in section 3.3.

Considering CEO ED and previous versions of the PIR, a total of 23 risks were listed, with the current classification being 13 low, 3 medium, 7 high. As low risks were not carried over from one PIR to another in the years 2019, 2020, some risks may be overlapping. All relevant risks considered were analyzed to define mitigation actions. Overall, the project was considered under average medium risk, because the Project had a low level of execution and some targets and indicators need to be revised, as described above.

The most relevant risk chosen is related to "Problems with project design e.g. changes to logframe, activities". We also identify that COVID-19 and aspects related to political changes at multiple levels affected the execution of the project.

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There is a need to re-plan and to realign project activities to ensure the effectiveness of its outcomes and the delivery of its final targets. There are also challenges related to the execution of the project, thus it's important to greatly improve the project's management and execution.

[section will be uploaded into the GEF Portal]

2.4. Co-financing

<p>Planned Co-finance Total: <i>(total only)</i></p> <p>Actual to date: <i>Complete (in \$ and %). State the date for which this value is valid)</i></p>	<p>\$ 33,892,917</p> <p>Until June 30, 2021, a total of \$19,046,905.05 was spent by the institutions that offered co-finance for the project (equivalent to 56% of the planned co-finance total). This amount is in accordance with the project progress, considering its 3 years of implementation.</p>
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2.5. Stakeholder engagement

<p>Stakeholder engagement</p>	<p>Due to social distance imposed by Covid-19, the GEF Private Lands Project had to re-organize activities that were planned to be presential aimed at stakeholder engagement. Although some activities needed to happen in person to guarantee engagement, several could be and were transformed into virtual activities, ranging from: i) virtual meetings with diverse stakeholders, such as local actors (people from traditional communities, landowners, trekking and environmental communities), government agents and profit and non-profit institutions; ii) virtual meetings with specific groups (e.g. commercialization working group of São João APA, Caminho dos Veadeiros long distance trail working groups of Pouso Alto APA); iii) one-to-one meetings held by the focal points and GEF team members; iv) technical and capacity building courses, such as the Environmental Management of Properties in São João APA and initial part of the signaling of trails in Pouso Alto APA; v) weekly or monthly dissemination of technical and informative materials through WhatsApp and other social networks (e.g., Facebook, Instagram) to local actors about topics of interest to the Project such as landscape management, ecotourism development and specific sustainable approaches (rotated grazing, native forest production, agroextractivism, etc.), vi) Webinars about topics of interest to the Project, such as landscape and forest management and development of ecotourism; vii) a bimonthly electronic bulletin (newsletter) was sent to over 1.000 contacts - including landowners, members of governmental bodies, academia, and third sector organizations related to the Project - featuring the latest news and recent activities as well as preliminary results and stories worth to be shared, viii) participatory research with multiple stakeholders (local and traditional farmers, associations, cooperatives, sellers, enterprises and service providers and final consumers) involved in sustainable agroextractivism in the Pouso Alto APA.</p> <p>All the above initiatives had very positive results. For instance, in São João APA over 100 people are actively participating in the WhatsApp group discussions regarding landscape and forest management for the same area and 60 landowners have been engaged in improving their production due to project team follow-up activities, such as environmental planning of the property. The Webinars produced by the teams of both Pilot areas and available at the Project's YouTube channel had over 1750 visualizations.</p> <p>For the São João APA region it is expected that stakeholder engagement is improved once the engagement and the training plans are implemented and for the Pouso Alto APA it is expected that stakeholder's engagement will improve once the long-distance hiking and cycling trail Caminho dos Veadeiros and the Program to strengthen agro-extractivism are implemented (next steps of these sub strategies).</p>
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	<p>An important aspect of stakeholder engagement that was very positive to the project was the alignment between the project actions and objectives and the local and federal governments. By bringing these actors close to the project, it will likely be able to create more additionality and assure its results will remain after the project is over. Some of these Institutions are the State Secretariat for the Environment and Development of Goiás (SEMAD) and the State Tourism Agency (Goiás Turismo), which are both important key partners of the GEF Private Lands project, with whom synergies have been raised, mostly focused on sustainable land use and territorial planning. These meetings have contributed to the refinement of the project activities which are now aligned with the local policies.</p> <p>Stakeholder engagement was often a challenge due to political instabilities in the country. The governance of partner institutions changed which required re-alignment and re-engagement between the project team and the new staff. Successfully, the project team was always ready to promote interactions in a flexible and constructive way.</p> <p>[section will be uploaded into the GEF Portal]</p>
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2.6. Gender

<p>Gender mainstreaming</p>	<p>In a project of wide implementation and large number of stakeholders, it is important to promote gender equality through its actions and results. Therefore, it is being developed a gender safeguard protocol to be incorporated into the project, which will be used to address gender equality and women's empowerment issues. IUCN'S Gender-responsive restoration guidelines and Gender Responsive ROAM/FLR Analysis Framework is being used as a reference.</p> <p>The basic principles for structuring this protocol were: (i) information - to understand if there are gender issues that limit the participation of groups in the activities of the Project; (ii) impact assessment – to understand the potential impacts of gender issues in the decision-making, engagement, and implementation phases of the activities; (iii) inclusion – to adapt the approach and develop recommendations to ensure that all stages of project execution are inclusive and successful.</p> <p>In São João APA the team tried to include women in all activities. On the WhatsApp group, 42% are women; on the webinars, 52% of the speakers were women. One positive result was in the environmental planning of the property activity (strategy 1.1.1.1) where 57% were women, and one of these women is disseminating the received information to 58 families, of which 20 women of the community are actively participating. Another female participant is teaching a group of young people and 3 other women, spreading the information to others that did not have internet connection, and could not attend the activities. Also, all the leaders in the agroecological food basket group (within the commercialization working group- strategy 1.1.1.1) are women and are receiving support from the Project regarding pricing and commercialization of local products. This was especially important during the pandemic where producers lost their selling place (street markets and fairs), depending on online baskets to support themselves.</p> <p>In Pouso Alto APA the team also worked hard to balance gender in all activities. Almost all webinars produced about diverse topics of ecotourism development included at least one woman in the team (speaker or mediator) and one of the webinars addressed the subject: Women in Ecotourism Development and was conducted only by women. In the capacity building course on trail signage, 44,8% of the participants were women. In the research conducted about the value chain of agroextractivism products, 61,9% of the interviewees were women.</p>
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	[section will be uploaded into the GEF Portal]
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2.7. Environmental and social safeguards management

Environmental and social safeguards management	<p><i>Describe progress, challenges and outcomes related to the environmental and social safeguard-responsive measures documented at CEO Endorsement/ Approval in social safeguard action plan or equivalent. Older projects that were designed before environmental and social safeguard mainstreaming should proactively report any possible social safeguard benefits, as appropriate.</i></p> <p><i>(maximum one paragraph)</i></p> <p>The execution of the project activities has taken into consideration the main safeguards, particularly the ones related to Environmental and Social Assessment, Management and Monitoring Biodiversity Conservation and the Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources. Environmental, Social and Economic Review Note (ESERN) was consulted, and the execution of project activities continued with a Low risk status. Every action and interaction until now have also assessed the importance and the relation between local actors and several biodiversity elements and ecosystem services. Engagement with local actors and other interventions have been made considering the recommendations of stakeholders, and these have been as much as possible incorporated into the project. The actions of the pilot areas both involved women's groups and cooperativism, in addition to recognizing and strengthening female leaders. An example i) the Program to strengthen agroextractivism in the Pouso Alto APA, which is going to be developed based on the information collected with potential beneficiaries of this program (i.e., local and traditional producer/extractivist, sellers).and ii) the work plan to implement the long-distance trail Caminho dos Veadeiros in the Pouso Alto APA, which is also going to be developed based on numerous meetings with local and regional actors.</p> <p>In this new period of execution, a high risk, which had not been foreseen, emerged and mitigation measures and re-planning actions of the project were necessary. As a precautionary measure due to the covid pandemic, the project team developed a plan to adapt some Project's actions, mainly in relation to the actions in the pilot areas and also to all Project meetings. Few activities have been held remotely since March 2020. Following the decrease in the number of cases in the regions, a back-to-field protocol was developed to safely resume face-to-face activities for October 2021. It is concluded that the implementation of the project during the pandemic period was safe and did not cause social and environmental impacts related to the covid.</p> <p>[section will be uploaded into the GEF Portal]</p>
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2.8. Knowledge management

Knowledge activities and products	<p><i>Provide a narrative of knowledge activities/ products (when applicable), as outlined in knowledge management approved at CEO Endorsement/ Approval</i></p> <p><i>(maximum one paragraph)</i></p> <p>One of the most effective ways to improve and disseminate sustainable practices and to change behavior is through knowledge exchange. Non-sustainable practices are mainstream throughout the world, and any attempt to change them depends on capacity building, dissemination of positive results, capacity of showcasing the economic viability of sustainable practices and communication.</p>
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	<p>Therefore, this project counts on several activities and products related to knowledge sharing and dissemination.</p> <p>Bimonthly, an electronic bulletin was sent regularly to over 1,000 contacts among landowners from both pilot areas, members of the government, academia, and other organizations. The publication is aimed at informing about the Project objectives and benefits and to keep different actors updated on the project deliverables, activities, events and results as well as on news related to the Project subject areas. The first issue was sent in September 2019.</p> <p>To increase the reach of Project’s results, activities and deliverables over a broader audience, there were created social profiles on Facebook and Instagram social networks and a channel on YouTube.</p> <p>Over the last year, posts featuring practical information on best agricultural practices, cooperativism, landscape restoration, tips on ecotourism, invitation to events and news about the Project reached an audience of over 1325 followers. The posts generate around 5.000 engagement actions and almost 10.000 video views.</p> <p>The webinars were promoted through email marketing, WhatsApp, and social media. The events had an average of 700 participants, and the videos posted on the YouTube channel had over 5000 visualizations.</p> <p>Virtual communication has also been used to disseminate knowledge throughout the project, particularly in Component 1. Landowners and other key actors from both APAs are engaging in WhatsApp conversations and satisfied with the materials that have been sent to them. In São João APA, every week over 100 actors receive material ranging from environmental law issues, mixing trees, and grazing cattle to cultivation of native bees. In Pouso Alto APA over 470 people interested in the project receive regularly (at least every two months) material about subjects related to project actions (i.e, biodiversity monitoring, ecotourism development, agroextractivism strengthening). The project team is engaged in virtual communication developed by Caminho dos Veadeiros, as the last year, and leading communication on the APA Pouso Alto group.</p> <p>[section will be uploaded into the GEF Portal]</p>
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2.9. Stories to be shared

Stories to be shared	<p><i>Optional for mature projects: Provide a brief summary of any especially interesting and impactful project results that are worth sharing with a larger audience, and/or investing communications time in, if any.</i></p> <p><i>(maximum one paragraph)</i></p> <p>(i) The project team understands that the world is going through a difficult moment due to social isolation due to covid-19 pandemics. Some of the activities that were going to be developed on the field had to be delayed. Yet, the project team is making a huge effort to maintain the local actors engaged. One of the actions made was to send local producers from São João APA materials related to sustainable Lands and Forest management. Among the many positive responses, we have received, one actor said: <i>“I really enjoyed it. We would like to have even more information to help us even more. And when everybody can reunite again, we will hug and resume our activities. In the meanwhile, we can help each other through the phone and online. This is all being very good. We miss you. Hugs to you and everyone”.</i> This commentary was very meaningful and shows how important it is to maintain contact with all stakeholders, especially in difficult times.</p> <p>(ii) Geraldo Bertelli is a tour guide and secretary of tourism in São João</p>
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	<p>D'Aliança, city in the state of Goiás, and one of the creators of the Long Course Trail (TLC) Caminho dos Veadeiros (CV), especially in the stretch of São João d'Aliança. His involvement with the trail began 19 years ago, when he was on a tour guide course when he met Patrick, a Frenchman who, like him, was already walking along some paths trying to discover possible trails. As at that time there were no satellite maps on the internet, in which they could discover new trails in the region, they asked Patrick's sister, who worked at NASA, for help and was able to extract geographic maps in a program and send them via e-mail. With the cards it was possible to visualize some trails - like the knights, old trails that were covered on horseback - when they went out on weekends to explore these paths and demarcate them to the most remote parts, trying to cross the waterfalls through them. Sometime later, Geraldo met Samuel Schwaida, who presented him with the project for a TLC for that region. Based on this project and the trails he had discovered so far, the two united their ideas and efforts, creating what years later would become the Caminho dos Veadeiros (CV) in the São João d'Aliança Sector. Today, the CV has 160km of extension already demarcated, 125km of cycle tourism, and has several volunteers, who continue to work to make it more and more an ecotourism attraction for the region. Geraldo says he is very happy seeing his municipality develop due to ecotourism and what has become the Caminho dos Veadeiros. This long-distance trail is being supported by the project activities in component 1.</p> <p>[section to be shared with communication division/ GEF communication]</p>
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3. PROJECT PERFORMANCE AND RISK

Based on inputs by the Project Manager, the **UNEP Task Manager¹** will make an overall assessment and provide ratings of:

- (i) Progress towards achieving the project Results(s)- see section 3.1
- (ii) Implementation progress – see section 3.2

Section 3.3 on Risk should be first completed by the Project Manager. The UNEP Task Manager will subsequently enter his/her own ratings in the appropriate column.

3.1 Rating of progress towards achieving the project outcomes

[copy and paste the CEO Endorsement (or latest formal Revision) approved Results Framework, adding/deleting outcome rows, as appropriate]
(Ensure that each entered indicator has a baseline, end of project and current period value)

Project objective and Outcomes	Indicator (One indicator per row)	Baseline level	Mid-term target	End-of-project target	Progress as of current period (numeric, percentage, or binary entry only)	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June 2021	Progress rating ²
Objective:							
Outcome 1.1: Outcome 1.1. Increased vegetative cover, reduced degree of fragmentation in production landscapes and increased habitat availability for 'Golden Lion	a) Area under restoration as per legally binding forest recovery plans	a) No legally binding forest recovery plans yet implemented	a) N/A	a) 4,000 hectares under restoration as per legally binding forest recovery plans	25%	<i>As the partnerships were established among actors involved in CAR analysis, we considered a 25% progress for this indicator. There was a change in the management of INEA and ICMBio that had a time impact on the execution of actions related to this indicator. However, based on the alignments, an amendment was made to the cooperation agreement between IIS and INEA to broad and continue the actions. The hiring of technicians to analyze CAR is ongoing. A workshop was held to prepare the prioritization map of the properties that will direct the analyzes to be carried out by the technicians who will be hired by the Project. As a result of the workshop, with the property map, the focus will be on areas with water APP debt (approximately 12 thousand</i>	MU

¹ For joint projects and where applicable ratings should also be discussed with the Task Manager of co-implementing agency.

² Use GEF Secretariat required six-point scale system: Highly Satisfactory (HS), Satisfactory (S), Marginally Satisfactory (MS), Marginally Unsatisfactory (MU), Unsatisfactory (U), and Highly Unsatisfactory (HU).

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Tamarin in the Atlantic Forest pilot area of the São João APA (KBA area in the State of Rio de Janeiro)						hectares with APP debt) in properties of different sizes, and areas with RL debt (about 4 thousand) in large properties, also including properties within the ecological corridors in the APA, areas around the Juturnaiba Reservoir, and areas of the mouth of the São João River, all habitat areas of the golden lion tamarin.	
	b) Habitat availability for key endangered species population of Golden Lion Tamarin	b) Habitat Availability Index: 0.042	b) N/A	b) 81% increase in habitat availability for the endangered species population of Golden Lion Tamarin	0%	<p>There are only a few recovery interventions in the field foreseen in this project that are to be executed in the Demonstration Units and they will not be able to achieve 81% increase in habitat availability 81% increase in habitat availability within the Project's timeframe.</p> <p>Furthermore, part of this final target was initially planned to be achieved after the CAR adjustments and the signing of legally binding forest recovery plans (Outcome 1.1, indicator "a"), that is to say, after project's final deadline. In this sense, it will not be possible to track this indicator or its final target.</p> <p>Therefore, its necessary to revise this indicator's final target to one that could be achieved and tracked within the project. That's why we calculated its advance in 0% and its rating in HU.</p>	HU
	c) Assessment of Golden Lion Tamarin population	c) Work on Baseline information with local partners to start at inception	c) Population data confirmed with local partners	c) Assessment shows population stable or not declined from baseline	0%	Due to changes in government, the interaction with the golden lion tamarin association has changed. The possibility of redesigning this strategy to potentially include monitoring of other species important to the region is being discussed and the work plan is yet to be developed. In this sense, it is also important to discuss the possibility of adjusting this indicator.	HU
Outcome 1.2: Reduced conversion rates and degree of fragmentation of current area of native vegetation cover in production landscapes and improved conservation actions for key	a) Number of stakeholders (e.g. landowners, community associations), both women and men, trained regarding implementation of conservation	a) 0	a) At least 200 stakeholders	a) At least 600 stakeholders (300 women + 300 men)	20%	<p>The project team is in the stage of planning actions and capacity building to train local actors in the Pouso Alto APA. Most stakeholders in the territory with interest in the project were already contacted or involved in at least one of the previous activities of the project.</p> <p>The progress rating of this outcome was considered marginally unsatisfactory because the implementation of steps needed to achieve this indicator were delayed due to the pandemic.</p>	MU

Comentado [ECdAC1]: IIS Percentage: 30%
IIS Rating: MS

It is worth noting that there was a different understanding between IIS and MMA teams regarding the reporting of this indicator. The IIS team understands that indicator a) and b) are linked and associated to the substrategy 1.1.1.4, and so, should have the same percentage and rating. IIS considered the properties that will sign the legally binding agreements (and restored debt areas in the future) should be in priority areas to increase the habitat for the golden lion tamarin, according to the priority map elaborated. This will increase the availability of habitat for the Golden Lion Tamarin (b) indicator) in the long run. IIS understands that this indicator is possible to be achieved and rated this outcome as marginally satisfactory (MS). IIS also clarified that this indicator was calculated as a result of the 4.000 hectares of restoration that will result, after the project, from the PRAs agreed (indicator a) and thus the impact will be fully achieved after the project is finished. Thus, IIS recommends that the target wording is adjusted to consider "following agreed PRAs"

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endangered species populations in the Cerrado pilot area of the Pouso Alto APA (KBA are in the State of Goiás)	actions in private areas						
	b) Area under refined and implemented management plan that supports SLM	b) Pouso Alto APA management plan not yet implemented and has little receptivity by local actors	b) NA	b) 872,000 hectares under refined and implemented Pouso Alto APA Management plan [Total area of the APA]	0%	<p><i>Initially the project actions were focused on supporting the APA's management plan. However, the management plan implementation is delayed and the Institution responsible for it doesn't have an expected date for the continuation of its activities.</i></p> <p><i>Therefore, after the refinement of the result chains together with local stakeholders, the project actions were adapted to be closely aligned to policies developed in the region.</i></p> <p><i>Based on adaptive management, the project will now promote the implementation of other relevant conservation actions related to the strengthening of the agroextractivism value chain, ecotourism development and biodiversity monitoring.</i></p> <p><i>In this sense, the progress of this indicator is zero and will probably not be achieved, which justifies the progress rating as highly unsatisfactory (HU).</i></p> <p><i>It is paramount to discuss this indicator adjustment.</i></p>	HU
	c) Number of endangered species with improved monitoring	c) Zero. Improved monitoring not yet in place	c) None	c) At least 10	15%	<p><i>The company hiring process to monitor with camera traps medium and large-sized mammal species in the Pouso Alto APA is in the final stages.</i></p> <p><i>The progress rating of this outcome was considered marginally unsatisfactory because the steps to achieve this indicator were delayed - due to reduced efficiency in the project management and the need of additional adjustments in the hiring process of the consulting company. This will result in less time devoted to monitoring the endangered species, which will reduce the amount of data generated over time. Despite that, the project will likely meet this indicator at the end of the project.</i></p>	MU
d) Endangered species monitoring incorporated into endangered species national Action Plans	d) Zero. Improved monitoring not yet in place	d) None	d) At least 1	10%	<p><i>The project team has assessed all national action plans implemented which address endangered mammal's species present in the Pouso Alto APA.</i></p> <p><i>The progress rating of this outcome was considered unsatisfactory because the steps to achieve this indicator were delayed - due to reduced efficiency in the project management and the need of additional adjustments in the hiring process of the consulting company. This will result in less time devoted to monitoring the endangered species, which will reduce the amount of data generated over time.</i></p> <p><i>Moreover, it is necessary to pay attention to this indicator because several important steps are still needed to reach the final goal. In addition to defining the species and the work plan,</i></p>	U	

Comentado [ECdAC2]: Considering the steps necessary to achieve the final targets, MMA team's understanding of the progress of this indicator is 15% instead of 20%.

Comentado [ECdAC3]: The understanding of the progress of this indicator diverged between MMA and IIS teams – once IIS considers 17% of progress. IIS team is considering the steps described below as proposed by IIS on 24, August (that are yet to be validated by MMA)

There are 6 main steps needed to accomplish the end-of-project target: 1) Survey of endangered species of medium and large-sized mammals which already have Action Plans (completed); 2) Hiring the consulting company and establishing the working plan to implement the monitoring scheme in the region (under development); 3) Articulate with a GAT (Action Plan Technical Advisory Group) to define the species whose monitoring data will be incorporated in a National Action Plan; 4) Beginning the monitoring of at least 1 endangered species; 5) End of monitoring scheme and final data analysis using an innovative methodology; 6) Incorporating the monitoring data from at least 1 endangered species into a National Action Plan

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					<i>monitoring time is short and it is still necessary to liaise with ICMBio to understand the relevance of the data produced to be incorporated in the PANs and the incorporation itself could take years.</i>	
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	e) Selection of key indicator species that reflect conservation status	e) Zero. Improved monitoring not yet in place	e) Key indicator species selected	e) Assessment shows population stable or not declined from baseline	10%	<p>The project team has mapped all mammal species of medium and large size which could be selected as key indicator species. The key indicator species will be selected after the company that is going to monitor the mammal species is hired.</p> <p>This outcome was considered marginally unsatisfactory because the steps to achieve this indicator were delayed - due to reduced efficiency in the project management, the necessity of additional adjustments in the hiring process of the consulting company and a delay in the approval of the term of reference document. This will result in less time devoted to monitoring the key indicator species, which will reduce the amount of data generated over time. In fact, it is necessary to have at least a couple of years of data to evaluate the stability of the key species; and also to implement actions to assure this stabilization.</p>	MU
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Comentado [ECdAC4]: the advancement percentage was considered different by MMA team and IIS – once IIS considered 20% of advancement. IIS considers that there are 5 main steps needed to accomplish the end-of-project target.

IIS team is considering the steps described below as proposed by IIS on 24, August (that are yet to be validated by MMA)

- 1) Survey of endangered species that occur in Pouso Alto APA and mapping of institutions/ projects that work in the area aiming to select the key indicator species and define the monitoring method (completed);
- 2) Hiring the consulting company and establishing the working plan to implement the monitoring scheme in the region (under development);
- 3) Selection of the key indicator species to be monitored;
- 4) Beginning the monitoring of the selected key indicator species;
- 5) End of monitoring scheme and final analyzes of the data of the monitored indicator species to assess population dynamics compared to baseline period.

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<p>Outcome 1.3 Biodiversity conservation, ecosystem services provision, SLM, SFM and recovery of native vegetation in private areas in the two pilot areas enhanced by the development of direct and indirect incentives schemes</p>	<p>a) Number of stakeholders (e.g. landowners, extension agents, private sector, community associations), both women and men, trained regarding incentive schemes for SLM, SFM, and native vegetation recovery in private areas</p>	<p>a) None</p>	<p>a) At least 200</p>	<p>a) At least 800 stakeholders (400 women + 400 men)</p>	<p>5%</p>	<p>Information on the opportunities and bottlenecks are being assessed for the São João APA. The project team has initiated the assessment of information to develop the business plans. In this sense, even with an advance in the development of the products to be delivered, some steps are still needed to reach the mid-term goal. Therefore, the advance was considered 5% and the classification unsatisfactory.</p>	<p>U</p>
	<p>b) Number of incentive schemes for SLM, SFM, and native vegetation recovery in private areas developed/improved</p>	<p>b) None</p>	<p>b) None</p>	<p>b) At least three incentive schemes</p>	<p>10%</p>	<p>First, an exercise was carried out to define the concept scope for "financing incentive", and potential incentive schemes were preliminarily analyzed. Since then, experiences in other projects that used incentives are being mapped. Information on the opportunities and bottlenecks are being assessed for the São João APA including the identification of potential incentive schemes. This will inform the prioritization of incentives to be developed/improved. A new planning and schedule were discussed and approved with adjustments.</p>	<p>U</p>
<p>Outcome 2.1. Biodiversity conservation, ecosystem services provision, SLM and SFM in areas of highest conservation value managed by Forestry sector companies enhanced through an agreement for</p>	<p>a) Area occupied by the companies that signed the agreement for improving and implementing protocols for biodiversity monitoring, SLM and SFM</p>	<p>a) None (There are no current agreements with the forestry sector companies)</p>	<p>a) 150,000 hectares</p>	<p>a) 500,000 hectares</p>	<p>30%</p>	<p>In October 2019, the consultancy responsible for facilitating the articulation with the Forestry Sector Companies and the IBA was hired. Since then, it has provided valuable information regarding the interest of the companies in participating in the GEF Private Lands Project. The area owned by the 12 companies that have answered a questionnaire developed by the consultancy sums up 4.848.282 ha, and 100% of these companies have shown their willingness to participate in projects toward the aim of promoting sustainable practices. Also, the consultancy detected that most of the companies already implement high quality biodiversity monitoring protocols, and they are open to discuss a proposal to standardize their protocols. After aligning with the Ministry of the Environment, it was decided that, for political and strategic reasons, the agreement's nature can potentially change. Due to the pandemics and strategic issues discussion related to this output, the articulation with IBA and their associates did not</p>	<p>U</p>

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the implementation of improved conservation and restoration guidelines						evolve. The implementation of this sub strategy is pendent final decision.	
	b) Percentage area of high value for conservation where biodiversity monitoring, SLM and SFM protocol are implemented	b) Zero – areas of high value for conservation managed by forestry sector companies are not identified	b) Zero	b) At least 40% of the high value areas for conservation]	10%	<p>So far, it has been delivered the diagnostic document of the companies with an indication of which data could be used for modeling.</p> <p>Regarding the development of the conservation value methodology, it can be considered a 10% advance in this indicator - although it is still necessary to adjust the methodology to the forestry sector.</p> <p>Some of the information needed will be informed by the forestry sector companies after the agreements are signed. Based on the diagnosis developed about conservation practices in the forestry sector, the companies stated that they would be receptive to participate in projects related to conservation and sustainable management. Due to the pandemics and strategic issues discussion related to this output, the articulation with IBA and their associates did not evolve. The implementation of this sub strategy is pendent final decision.</p>	MU
	c) Percentage of partner forestry companies' areas under restoration that consider the spatial prioritisation developed by the project	c) None (Spatial prioritisation not yet developed)	c) Zero	c) At least 40%	20%	<p>So far, it has been delivered the diagnostic document of the companies with an indication of which data could be used for modeling.</p> <p>There has been also an advance on the development of priority areas methodology for restoration. We consider 20% advance, although it is still necessary to adjust the methodology to the forestry sector.</p> <p>The diagnosis developed by the consultancy hired informed that the companies are interested in restoring part of their areas. Due to the pandemics and strategic issues discussion related to this output, the articulation with IBA and their associates did not evolve. The implementation of this sub strategy is pending final decision.</p>	MU
Outcome 3.1. Biodiversity conservation and ecosystems services provision mainstreamed into national regulatory framework to support SLM, SFM and	a) Number of engaged stakeholders (both women and men) to point bottlenecks and solutions regarding sustainable native vegetation	a) There are no studies that identify the bottlenecks related to native vegetation management	a) At least 30	a) At least 50 (25 women + 25 men)	50%	<p>To reach the final indicator for this outcome, it is expected to involve 50 people (25 women and 25 men) in identifying bottlenecks and solutions for managing native vegetation. For the middle term of the project, it was expected that at least 30 people had already been involved in this.</p> <p>By now, 55 people (24 women and 31 men) were already involved in the identification of bottlenecks. Although this number is higher than what was expected for the final of the project, it refers only to the identification of bottlenecks and not the solutions. Thus, we conclude that progress towards the indicator is 50%.</p>	S

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restoration in private areas	management in LRs	ment in LRs, their regulation and possible solutions .			<p><i>Among the activities developed in the reporting period to identify the bottlenecks, a workshop was held in August 2020 with 38 representatives of institutions/state agencies working in the areas of Environment, Agriculture and related areas in 13 UFs (17 women and 21 men) and 5 representatives of the Brazilian Forest Service (2 women and 3 men). Also, in November 2020 11 key actors from the Project's pilot areas (4 women and 7 men) were consulted to identify bottlenecks from the point of view of farmers and landowners.</i></p> <p><i>A document containing a list and a discussion of 44 bottlenecks was elaborated by the Project's team and are under review by the MMA and SFB teams.</i></p>	
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<p>Outcome 3.2. Conservation value of private areas mainstreamed into public policies and tools</p>	<p>a) Number of spatial databases on conservation value of private areas for biogeographical regions integrated into the SiCAR</p>	<p>a) None</p>	<p>a) 2</p>	<p>a) 5 developed spatial databases (5 biogeographic regions)</p>	<p>25%</p>	<p><i>The effort for the first two databases is greater than for the following ones, which will already have the input data and the method/algorithm validated and tested. However, as the mid-term indicator was not achieved, the progress is marginally unsatisfactory.</i></p> <p><i>Among the activities developed in the reporting period:</i> <i>- A document was prepared with a proposal of 7 databases to represent the criteria that will be used in the modeling. This proposal is being re-discussed and will be validated by the MMA team. A biodiversity database has been developed and preliminary species distribution models have been made.</i></p>	<p>MU</p>
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Comentado [ECdAC5]: Despite the MMA and IIS teams agreeing with the marginally unsatisfactory (MU) rating, the advancement percentage was considered different. MMA team considers that not only several steps are still needed to reach the mid-term goal, but also the methodology is yet to be validated.

IIS team considers that 2 of the 5 steps described below were finalized, so the percentage of advance was 40%. IIS team is considering the steps described below as proposed by IIS on 24, August (that are yet to be validated by MMA)

To estimate the % project progress for reaching the final indicator, it is expected that the following steps are completed (each of them representing 20% of advance towards the final indicator): 1) Development of logical reasoning that will guide the modeling process – status: achieved; 2) Elaboration and refinement of the modeling algorithm according to the project objectives – status: achieved.

3) Organizing and processing input data for the modeling process – Status: in progress; 4) Development of spatial databases on conservation value of private areas for 5 biogeographical regions – status: in progress; 5) Validation of spatial databases on conservation value of private areas for 5 biogeographical regions - status: not started

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	b) Number of public policies incorporating spatial databases on conservation value of private areas	b) There are no spatial databases on conservation value of private areas	b) None	b) At least 3 public policies	15%	<p>As the 3 policies have not yet been defined, the progress was considered Unsatisfactory.</p> <p>In the reporting period, an assessment was made regarding the main possibilities for incorporating the databases on conservation value into policies.</p>	U
	c) Number of federal and state public sector and third sector key stakeholders (both women and men) trained and engaged to apply the conservation value of private areas database	c) There are no spatial databases on conservation value of private areas	c) At least 25	c) At least 75 (35 women + 40 men)	15%	<p>To reach the final indicator for this outcome, it is expected to involve at least 75 federal and state public sector and stakeholders (35 women and 40 men) in training to apply the conservation value of private areas. For the middle term of the project, it was expected that at least 25 people had already been involved in this.</p> <p><i>It is estimated an advance of approximately 15% towards the final indicator (9 stakeholders trained out of 75 expected), which is below the expected for this point of the project (25). Although the expected effort wasn't reached, the pilot training experience will help the team to improve the methods that will be applied in the next training. For this reason, we conclude the progress is moderately unsatisfactory.</i></p> <p><i>The training pilot was developed and implemented in June 2021, with the DECO/MMA team. This pilot had 9 participants, including 6 women.</i></p>	MU

Comentado [ECdAC6]: Despite the MMA and IIS teams agreeing with the unsatisfactory (U) rating, the advancement percentage was considered different. MMA team considered an advance percentage of 15%, as they consider that some advances still need to be improved and that we need to pay attention to the articulation stage.

IIS team is considering the steps described below as proposed by IIS on 24, August (that are yet to be validated by MMA)

There is no mid-term indicator for this outcome, but to estimate the % of project progress for reaching the final indicator, it is expected that the following steps are completed (each of them representing 25% of advance): 1) Workshop with stakeholders to identify potential public policies to incorporate the databases and development of an assessment of the feasibility of incorporating databases into public policies - Status – achieved; 2) Definition of the 3 public policies that will be the focus of the project. Status: not started; 3) Articulation with governments that implement the 3 selected public policies. Status: not started; 4) Commitment to government officials to incorporate databases into 3 public policies. Status: not started.

3.2 Rating of progress implementation towards delivery of outputs

Outputs/Activities ³	Start Date (dd/mm/yyyy)	Expected completion date ⁴ (dd/mm/yyyy)	Implementation status as of 30 June 2020 (%)	Implementation status as of 30 June 2021 (%)	Progress rating justification ⁵ , description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress rating ⁶
COMPONENT 1:						
Output 1.1.1 Programme for implementation of SLM, SFM, and native vegetation recovery in private areas at the São João APA (KBA area in the State of Rio de Janeiro)	05/2018	05/2023	30%	45%	<p>The COVID-19 pandemic impacted on-site activities at APA SJ, where actions were postponed or revised and changed to online format whenever possible. Designing online activities were challenging, especially for the rural landowner's target audience, due to their poor internet connection. However, the team conceived activities to maximize their participation (i.e. reduce the time of actions, recording and sending the links via WhatsApp; asking their doubts before an online event so their questions got answered even if they could not attend, etc). 25 out of the 54 (46%) activities specified in the half yearly report was completed, which we rounded to 45%, as shown in the "implementation status" for the reported period. These numbers do not include the results of the sub strategy 1.1.1.5 (Biodiversity monitoring) since no activity was designed and it is currently paralyzed.</p> <p>1.1.1.1 Awareness and Engagement Program Over 80% of the proposed activities were completed and the implementation of the Awareness and Engagement Plan to local stakeholders is on-going and should end in 2021. Below are some activities executed: -Production of 7 short videos about soil health and management -Development of a guide about soil health and management, to complement the videos -Production of 11 online Webinars: Guidelines for rural producers on access to credit; Options and guidelines for organic certification: How can rural producers organize themselves into collectives?; Sustainable experiences at the São João River APA in times of pandemic; Opportunities with Atlantic Forest Native Fruits; Pink pepper: sustainable management of Aroeira in the coastal lowlands of RJ; Juçara Palm tree: restoration and income in the Atlantic Forest; The importance of the PNAE for family farming; Experiences in good pasture management practices; Understanding the soil: indicator plants and recommended management practices</p>	MU

Comentado [ECdACT7]: It is worth noting that there was a different understanding between the IIS and MMA teams regarding the rating of this output. IIS team understands that the activities related to the completion of this output are ongoing and are marginally satisfactory (MS), because it is possible to achieve most of the components previously planned. MMA teams understands that we have several delays on the logframe and more significant, there is no workplan developed yet to sub strategy "1.1.1.5 Biodiversity monitoring"

³ Outputs and activities (or deliverables) as described in the project logframe (and workplan) or in any updated project revision.

⁴ The completion dates should be as per latest workplan (latest project revision).

⁵ As much as possible, describe in terms of immediate gains to target groups, e.g. access to project deliverables, participation in receiving services; gains in knowledge, etc.

⁶ To be provided by the UNEP Task Manager

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					<p>-Online workshop with landowners to support the pricing and costs of local products commercialization</p> <p>- 3 online meetings with the commercialization working group focusing on production and selling of local products</p> <p>- 61 technical online visits to plan the environmental and production aspects of 16 properties</p> <p>-Organization and dissemination of 42 technical materials to local actors concerning sustainable landscape management and ecosystem services improvement</p> <p>1.1.1.2 DUs (Demonstrative Units) implementation Over 30% of the proposed activities were completed, but some activities were delayed due to social isolation imposed by the pandemic. However, actions were taken to circumvent this problem and advance what could be done at the planning level.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Production of 2 reports for the implementation of DU: i) definition of criteria to select properties, and ii) methods for the selection of properties that will integrate the group of DUs. • Workshop to present the criteria and form a committee with local actors to indicate and choose properties to be included in the group of DUs • Mapping of over 40 properties that already implement best practices in São João APA <p>1.1.1.3 Training Program 80% of the proposed activities were completed, but one of the remaining activities (the implementation of the training plan) began in April/2021 and will take several months to be thoroughly finished. So, to be conservative, we indicate that this strategy is 60% complete. Also, due to social isolation imposed by the pandemic, the training needed to be reformulated into online courses, which delayed the activities. Below are some completed action related to this sub strategy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Event for signing a formal partnership with Emater regarding their technicians' training and their support in other Project activities • Production and implementation of the Training Plan focused on extension agents and local landowners <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Over 20 online meeting with Emater and Embrapa to organize and produce the courses - In-progress Course of Environmental Management of the property for technicians of São João APA, in partnership with Emater e Embrapa <p>1.1.1.4 CAR Around 30% of the proposed activities were completed, and delays were due to the pandemic and changes in governance of INEA and ICMBio. Below are some completed action related to this substrategy:</p>
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					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Workshop with INEA and ICMBio to prepare the priority map to be analyzed by INEA technicians for the CAR • Development of an additive to the formal partnership with INEA to incorporate new activities • Preparation of the ToR (in the final stage of review) for hiring technicians to analyze the CAR in São João APA <p>1.1.1.5 Biodiversity monitoring</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No activities were proposed for this sub strategy since a consulting company was not hired to monitor the golden-lion-tamarin in APA SJ. The development of the result chain was the first delivery to be made by the consulting company. Delays with the hiring were due to changes in government priorities. The term of reference to hire a consulting company is under revision. 	
<p>Output 1.2.1 Programme for implementation of conservation actions of the Pouso Alto APA's management plan in private areas</p>	05/2018	05/2023	17%	25%	<p>The impacts incurred by the covid-19 pandemic resulted in delays in all the three sub strategies, especially regarding activities which depended on field work.</p> <p>Specifically for the biodiversity monitoring sub strategy, it was necessary to make additional adjustments and there were difficulties as described below. Therefore, the subsequent activities of the result chain also got delayed. As for the agroextractivism and ecotourism sub strategies, some activities were adapted or modified into virtual format. Although we expected to have completed more activities by the middle of the project, some consequences of these delays were identified for the development of the expected results, so we consider the progress marginally satisfactory.</p> <p>Therefore, 14 out of the 64 activities in the result chains of the sub strategies 1.2.1.2, 1.2.1.3 and 1.2.1.4 were completed in the reported period.</p> <p><i>1.2.1.2. Biodiversity monitoring</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To implement the biodiversity monitoring protocol, which will target specific species of medium and large sized mammals, it was decided to hire a consulting company through an open call. Four companies applied to the process, and we are currently in the final stage of hiring one of the candidates. • A large amount of information necessary to conduct the monitoring activities was organized by the project team, such as: i) assess all national action plans implemented which address endangered mammal's species present in the Pouso Alto APA and ii) assess all medium and large size mammal species which can be selected as key indicator species. Databases useful to support the development of the monitoring program are being organized. Considering the results chain, 3 out of 20 activities have already been implemented, leading to a total of 15% of the sub-strategy accomplished. 	MS

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					<p>1.2.1.3. <i>Strengthening of the agroextractivism value chain</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The project team finished the diagnosis on agroextractivism in the Pouso Alto APA. based on a systematic literature review and institutions consultations. • From the diagnosis it was identified the need to gather data with local actors of Pouso Alto APA about the value chain of agroextractivism products in the region. For that we conducted interviews with three groups of stakeholders: i) farmers and extractivists, ii) sellers, cooperatives, associations, and service providers (restaurants, hotels, etc.) and iii) final consumers. This information is being analyzed and will be used to support the development of a Strengthening Program directed to develop on-the-ground actions in one or more value chains in the area. • Meetings were conducted with important profit and non-profit institutions to talk about possible synergies between this project and the ones carried out by these institutions in the thematic of agroextractivism. • Considering the results chain, 5 out of 18 activities have already been implemented, leading to a total of 28% of the sub-strategy accomplished. <p>1.2.1.4. <i>Development of ecotourism</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The project team developed a report about the bicycle and hiking sectors of the long-distance trail in the Pouso Alto APA. The report presents the complete track of both trails divided in sectors, all protected areas and tourist attractions nearby these trails. It also presents most of the trail signaling demands for the bicycle track and a list of rural properties located in the same track. • Numerous meetings were held with key stakeholders of the long-distance trail within the Pouso Alto APA, including: i) meetings with important governmental agents/ institutions, and ii) official meetings of the Caminho dos Veadeiros trail members. • The project team organized and held the annual Caminho dos Veadeiros (CV) forum in December 2020. Its organization was requested by the CV coordination. The forum is considered one of the most important events of the year because it is when the coordination of the CV and its volunteers meet to evaluate all activities implemented in the current year and plan activities for the next year. The information gathered is being used to orient many activities of the CV and of this sub strategy in 2021. • The first part (theoretical) of a capacity building course was organized by the project to provide guidance to volunteers with trail signaling actions. The second part of the course (practical) was postponed due to the pandemic since it needs to be held on site. In total, 29 people are ready to participate in the second part of the course and soon will be able to collaborate in the trail signaling. 	
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					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A Technical Cooperation Agreement of two years was signed between three Institutions (IIS, Tourism Goiás and Planalto Central Climbing Association) to establish the coordination group of the CV trail. This agreement strengthened the project support to the trail and aims to support its governance. • The project began the process of trail implementation by supporting actions conducted by other stakeholders to open and implement sectors of the hiking trails inside the National Park Chapada dos Veadeiros. A process to hire a consulting company to conduct a strategic planning for strengthening the long-distance trail governance is being conducted by the project. The development of the strategic planning is vital to establish a solid governance legacy for years to come together with the definition of the Trail's Mission, Principles, and Goals. • Considering the results chain, 6 out of 26 activities have already been implemented, leading to a total of 23% of the sub-strategy accomplished. 	
Output 1.3.1 Incentive package for SLM, SFM, and native vegetation recovery in private areas in the two pilot areas	05/2018	05/2023	12%	17%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The percentage of total activities completed to date within the total planned activities is 17%. • Existing information about investment demands and incentives in the São João APA is being systematized. • Data regarding incentives related to tourism and extractivism are being aligned with the Pouso Alto APA team. • Work plan has been developed • Output 1.3.1 was re-evaluated with its schedule and activities being redefined • Work plan has been reviewed regarding the COVID-19 pandemic and the senior consultant exit 	MU
Output 2.1.1. Programme for the identification of high value for conservation identified and protocols for biodiversity monitoring, SLM, and SFM	05/2018	05/2023	19%	19%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The mathematical formulation for the modelling was developed, and the biodiversity data that do not depend on the forestry sector was gathered. • The consultancy responsible for facilitating the articulation with the Forestry Sector Companies and the IBA has prepared diagnostics about conservation and restoration related activities from the forestry sector companies. The Project's team prepared a document to share the results with the companies that answered the questionnaire. • A first version of the agreement was developed, but after an alignment with the Ministry of Environment it is being decided to not follow through with that agreement with IBA. Instead, it is being discussed that this document will be adapted to support bilateral agreements made directly with companies to obtain data needed for modeling and monitoring protocols. • Due to the pandemics and strategic issues discussion related to this output, the articulation with IBA and their associates did not evolve. The implementation of this sub strategy is pending final decision. Therefore, there was no significant advance in the reporting period. 	U

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<p>Output 2.1.2. Spatial database related to the prioritization for restoration in forestry sector companies' areas</p>	<p>05/2018</p>	<p>05/2023</p>	<p>35%</p>	<p>35%</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The consultancy hired to articulate with the forestry sector has proposed a strategy to articulate with the companies and to obtain the data. • The mathematical formulation for the modelling was developed. • The consultancy responsible for facilitating the articulation with the Forestry Sector Companies and the IBA has prepared diagnostics about conservation and restoration related activities from the forestry sector companies. The Project's team prepared a document to share the results with the companies that answered the questionnaire. • Due to the pandemics and strategic issues discussion related to this output, the articulation with IBA and their associates did not evolve. The implementation of this sub strategy is pending final decision. Therefore, there was no significant advance in the reporting period. 	<p>U</p>
<p>Output 3.1.1 Sustainable Native Vegetation Management Regulation proposal to support SLM, SFM, and native</p>	<p>05/2018</p>	<p>05/2023</p>	<p>5%</p>	<p>20%</p>	<p>- In the beginning of 2021, the results chain was updated considering advances achieved earlier than expected (eg, identification of bottlenecks and engagement with actors) and inserting a focus on generating subsidies for payments for environmental services within the strategy of solutions for bottlenecks in the management of native vegetation. These changes were made in accordance with MMA, IIS, and the Brazilian Forest Service.</p> <p>- This output has 22 activities planned by the end of the project. So far, the first 4 activities have been completed, the fifth and sixth have already started. Thus, we have already completed approximately 20% of the activities. Although we expected to have completed until the sixth activity by the middle of the project, no consequences of these delays were identified for the development of the expected results, so we consider the progress marginally satisfactory.</p> <p>- Specifically, this output has 5 expected results. The first one corresponds to a survey on bottlenecks of the sustainable management of native vegetation in RL in Brazil. All activities expected for this result were completed, including a literature review, a workshop with representatives from UFs, and consultations with key actors from the project's pilot areas were carried out. This resulted in a report containing a list of 44 bottlenecks including legal, economic, technical, cultural, logistical and institutional aspects. The report, delivered by IIS on June/16 and reviewed by MMA on July/12, is now under review by SFB.</p> <p>- The second expected result is the development of a strategy for implementing solutions for the main bottlenecks related to the sustainable management of native vegetation in RL. The first activity was already started and consists of a review of management experiences in RL, aiming to identify potentialities and lessons learned to be incorporated in the strategy for solutions to the bottlenecks. The project's team has finished a preliminary report of this review, which will be complemented through direct consultations with key actors. This</p>	<p>MS</p>

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					<p>report, delivered by IIS on June/24 and reviewed by MMA on July/15, is now under review by SFB. The second activity is the hiring of a consultancy to support the elaboration of the solutions strategy, including activities of articulation with actors, and the elaboration, application and analysis of responses to a questionnaire to identify solutions for priority bottlenecks. A term of reference was drawn up for hiring a consultant, but due to the changes in the results chain, several adjustments were necessary, which caused a delay in its hiring. The term of reference for this contract is in the final stage of elaboration.</p> <p>- The next 3 expected results have not started yet but are not delayed: 1) validation of the strategy for implementing solutions; 2) preparation and dissemination of a guiding document for the regulation and encouragement of sustainable management of native vegetation in RL in Brazil, with a focus on PES; and, 3) implementation of a case study with a federative unit to improve its guidelines and implementation of incentives for the sustainable management of native vegetation in RL, with a focus on PES.</p>	
<p>Output 3.2.1 Public policies incorporating spatial databases with conservation value of private areas</p>	05/2018	05/2023	25%	25%	<p>- Due to changes in the methodology to measure progress in this report compared to the past one, the percentage of progress remains the same. However, it is noteworthy that there was progress in the activities carried out in the period, as described below.</p> <p>We were expected to have completed sub strategies 3.2.1.1 and 3.2.1.2 so that the final spatial databases for the Cerrado and the Atlantic Forest should have already been developed. Thus, we consider the progress marginally unsatisfactory.</p> <p>Among the activities developed in the reporting period, we list the following ones:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An assessment of the main possibilities for incorporating the databases on conservation value into policies, especially payment for environmental services • A training course with the technical staff of the Ministry of the Environment (9 attendants, being 6 women) on the approach used to generate the conservation value models/databases was carried out. 	MU

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<p>Output 3.2.2 Capacity building and dissemination programme for mainstreaming conservation value</p>	08/2018	05/2023	23%	25%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project’s news, events, publications, preliminary results, and stories to be shared have been broadcasted regularly through social media on Facebook and Instagram, reaching over 1325 followers. • Promotion of 18 webinars through email marketing, WhatsApp, and social media, bringing over 750 participants and 5400 monthly electronic bulletin featuring Project news, activities and preliminary results has been sent to over 1,000 contacts • Project’s website information architecture has been approved by partners and a contractor has been hired to starting development • The Lessons Learned Protocol has been updated by IIS and MMA and its methodology is being improved. 	MU
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3.3. Risk Rating

Please choose the most relevant risk (choose only 1 risk)

Check (X)	Risk
	Delayed funding e.g. disbursement or allotment
	Implementing partners e.g. delays or lack of capacity
	Insufficient funding
	Stability of the countries involved e.g. political, socio-economic, natural disasters
	UNEP administrative processes e.g. delays due to legal, HR, procurement
X	Problems with project design e.g. changes to logframe, activities
	Recipient country/organization/institution e.g. lack of ownership, capacity, e.t.c.
	Covid 19
	No implementation challenge for this period

Table A. Risk-log

Insert ALL the risks identified either at CEO endorsement (inc. safeguards screening), previous/current PIRs, and MTRs. Use the last line to propose a suggested consolidated rating.

Risk	Risk affecting:	Risk Rating							Variation respect to last rating	
	Outcome / outputs	CEO ED	PIR 1	PIR 2	MTR	PIR 3 (this PIR)	PIR 4	PIR 5	Δ	Justification
Stakeholders of the pilot areas do not engage in project's activities	Outcome 1.1, 1.2, 1.3	L	N/A	N/A	N/A	L			=	Local engagement for the two pilot areas was specifically planned and actions have been implemented since the beginning of the project. As a result, local actors seem to be engaged with the project objective and its activities. This risk therefore remains low.
Non-compliance of landowners with the LPVN	Outcome 1.1, 1.2	M	M	M	N/A	M			=	These three risks are related and depend on factors external to the project. However, considering the mitigation actions that are being implemented and the political importance of these measures, the risks were considered as medium.
Non-validation of the CAR in the next years	Outcome 1.1	H	H	M	N/A	M			=	These three risks are related and depend on factors external to the project. However, considering the mitigation actions that are being implemented and the political importance of these measures, the risks were considered as medium.
Inefficient establishment of PRAs by state governments	Outcome 1.1	M	M	M	N/A	M			=	These three risks are related and depend on factors external to the project. However, considering the mitigation actions that are being implemented and the political importance of these measures, the risks were considered as medium.

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Mechanisms of incentives for native vegetation conservation and recovery are not implemented	Outcome 1.3	L			N/A	L			=	Incentive mechanisms are being designed in consonance with local actors and local engagement actions. At the São João APA, for example, the business plans are linked to the DUs. This risk remains low.
Agreement with Forestry sector companies is not signed	Outcome 2.1	L			N/A	H			↑	This risk became high with changes in the government's relationship with the forest sector. In addition, the company hired to carry out the articulation with the sector (SEMA Ltda.) indicated that the delay in returning to the companies after applying the questionnaire also made it difficult to establish a cooperation agreement, as initially planned. However, as this strategy is being strategically rethought by the government, the type of agreement to be established can possibly be of a different nature.
Regulation bodies do not incorporate proposals of spatial database and changes in regulations	Outcome 3.1, 3.2	M	M		M	N/A	H		↑	This initiative needs great articulation and involvement with the regulation bodies to incorporate proposals of spatial databases developed by the project. Due to changes in several state governments and to the weakening on MMA, IIS and regulation bodies articulation this risk needs to be considered high. This risk is currently higher in relation to sub-strategy 3.2, which is behind schedule in relation to articulation with the regulation bodies. Sub-strategy 3.1 currently has 55 people involved in bottleneck identification and most are willing to continue to interact to help identify solutions to management bottlenecks. The SFB has regular meetings with the states to discuss these matters, and the demand to produce guidelines to improve state regulations was identified with the body itself.
Research group do not make databases available for the spatial modelling regarding biodiversity value	Outcome 2.1, 3.2	L	N/A	N/A	N/A	L			=	
Some strategies of the Management plan of the APA of Pouso Alto are not implemented in every municipality in the APA	Outcome 1.2	H	H		M	N/A	H		↑	After the monitoring of political interrelations in the region, it was realized that the implementation of the management plan as an instrument to organize actions in the territory is still a great challenge, with no prospects for execution. Therefore, the risk was considered high, and actions in the pilot area will no longer be restricted to the management plan.

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The rural landowners do not improve biodiversity conservation in their properties	Outcome 1.1	M	M	M	N/A	L			↓	The actions of this result are very focused on articulation with landowners. Several courses are being offered, booklets, online meetings, in addition to direct contact with the owners for follow-up and to develop strategies such as the Demonstration Units. Thus, it was assessed that this risk is low.
Rural landowners do not give access to their properties	Outcome 1.1	L	N/A	N/A	N/A	L			=	
Low replicability, sustainability and amplification of the project	All outcomes & outputs	L	N/A	N/A	N/A	L			=	
Climate Change and extreme weather events affect negatively the project implementation, SLM, SFM and native vegetation recovery, and biodiversity conservation	All outcomes & outputs	H	H	S	N/A	L			↓	This was not considered a risk to draw attention to at the time. The mitigation actions described in the CEO Endorsement were incorporated into the Project design. In general, the Project contributes to the capture and maintenance of carbon stocks and favors situations of climate resilience through, for example, the indirect increase in habitat for threatened species.
<i>Changes in governance of institutions that were previously aligned with the project</i>	All outcomes & outputs	N/A	H	H	N/A	H			=	
<i>The yellow fever might have affected some of the Golden Lion Tamarin populations</i>	Outcome 1.1	N/A	H	H	N/A	H			=	
<i>Low motivation of local stakeholders to engage in project activities due to the many other projects being carried out in the pilot areas without articulation among them and without involvement of the local population</i>	Outcome 1.1, 1.2	N/A	L	L	N/A	L			=	
<i>A protocol to deal with the gender issue had not yet been developed. This may be an important issue in the project, especially considering the presence and participation of</i>	Outcomes 1.2, 1.3, 3.1, 3.2	N/A	L	L	N/A	L			=	

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women in decision making in the pilot areas									
Sustainability of results after the end of the execution period	All outcomes & outputs	N/A	L	L	N/A	L		=	
Need to refine the initial project planning within the open standards for conservation method	All outcomes & outputs	N/A	L	L	N/A	L		=	
Very time-consuming acquisition processes, even for small purchases	Outcomes 1.1,1.2	N/A	L	N/A	N/A	L		=	
Delays in achieving a viable date for holding meetings and workshops with partners	All outcomes & outputs	N/A	L	L	N/A	L		=	
Delays in the project execution caused by low communication between the two executing agencies and reduced efficiency in the project management	All outcomes & outputs	N/A	N/A	L	N/A	H		↑	This risk was shown to be high due to the understanding that management, planning and execution tools need to be revised to ensure greater effectiveness of project execution.
Social Isolation due to the covid-19 pandemics has delayed several of on-the-field actions of the projects, particularly in the pilot area, arrangements of meetings and delays in handing in results and products.	Outcomes 1.1,1.2	N/A	N/A	H	N/A	H		=	
Consolidated rating						M			

Table B. Outstanding medium & high risks

List here **only risks from Table A above that have a risk rating of M or worse in the current PIR**

Risk	Actions decided during the previous reporting instance (PIR _{t-1} , MTR, etc.)	Actions effectively undertaken this reporting period	Additional mitigation measures for the next periods		
			What	When	By whom
Changes in governance of institutions that were previously aligned with the project	Meetings with the current institution leaders are being made in order to resume and re-establish synergies and actions. Collaboration Agreements are being established in order to assure activities will be	Meetings were held for the presentation of the project to new government teams and articulation for alignment with them. Change proposals for some sub-strategies were discussed to accommodate	Continuing articulation with the government stakeholders based on the narrative of the project's benefits. Establish synergies with different government sectors to mitigate the impact of new changes. Define project	Starting now and whenever necessary	IIS - UGP; MMA - UCP

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	<i>maintained even in cases when leaders are changed.</i>	different political agendas, still within the project's objectives.	adjustments and resume interrupted activities.		
<i>Social Isolation due to the covid-19 pandemics has delayed several of on-the-field actions of the projects, particularly in the pilot area, arrangements of meetings and delays in handing in results and products.</i>	<i>Recommended actions and other mitigation plans are being discussed and implemented. An initial document was developed informing the activities that would have to be put on hold, the ones that would have to be anticipated, and the ones that would be replaced. Further, any necessary changes and impacts are being discussed and agreed between executing agencies. There are different strategies of mitigation depending on the type of activity planned. For instance, workshops or meetings with actors that have access to internet are going to be made virtually (e.g. workshop with actors to discuss the conservation value spatial database). For other activities that have to be implemented on the ground, such as DUs, these have been delayed. Yet the project team is anticipating the development of other activities and documents that were further on the schedule in order to assure no further delays will happen. Finally, communication with local and key actors have been improved. For instance, webinars are going to be made for actors that are interested to lean and engage with the Caminho Veadeiros Hiking and cycling trail. All the agreed actions are constantly being monitored and discussed between the executing agencies and changes are being made accordingly.</i>	The activities planned for the period were carried out through virtual communication whenever possible. The meetings, lives, trainings, and booklet were held remotely. The contamination and vaccination situation in the region of the pilot areas was monitored and a protocol back to the field was developed.	It is planned to start implementing the protocol back to the field in October for the project's pilot areas. Some activities will be kept online, and others will be in person, striving to maintain covid's security protocols. Activities will be replanned in face of these changes. With this, it is expected to maintain the links with the owners and local actors, and with time reaching the expected results, mitigating this risk.	From October 2021	IIS team
Regulation bodies do not incorporate proposals of spatial database and changes in regulations	<i>The Brazilian Forest Service (BFS), which manages the SiCAR, was transferred from the Ministry of Environment (MMA) to the Ministry of Agriculture,</i>	<i>The Brazilian Forest Service (BFS), which manages the SiCAR, was transferred from the Ministry of Environment (MMA) to the Ministry of</i>	Potential users involved in the layer discussion processes and in strategic definitions. <i>Continue the engagement with the BFS which is willing to</i>	Over the next year	IIS – UGP, MMA - UCP

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	<i>Livestock and Supply (MAPA) and the board of directors was altered. The project team has engaged with the BFS which is willing to incorporate proposals of spatial database and changes in regulation.</i>	<i>Agriculture, Livestock and Supply (MAPA) and the board of directors was altered. The project team has engaged with the BFS which is willing to incorporate proposals of spatial database and changes in regulation.</i>	<i>incorporate proposals of spatial database and changes in regulation. Additionally, engage other bodies that are potential users of the spatial analysis</i>		
<i>Non-validation of the CAR (in the São João APA) in the next years; Inefficient establishment of PRAs by state governments</i>	<i>IIS is establishing a partnership with INEA in order to contribute to this stage of the process, through the hiring of two technical professionals. As counterpart, INEA will include the project in ongoing actions for ecological restoration and will be committed to the development of PRAs in the region</i>	<i>Process for hiring specialists is at final stages. Several meeting with INEA were held to discuss and align the ToR and contract of specialists to analyzed and validate CAR in the APA SJ. The final version of ToR is being concluded and the hiring should start before the end of 2021.</i>	<i>Finalize the process of hiring specialists to validate CAR. Continue partnership with INEA to ensure that CAR analysis and validation advances. Consider lessons learned from CAR assessment processes in other states to make project actions more effective. Align and monitor INEA's engagement in these actions more closely.</i>	<i>Over 2021</i>	<i>IIS-UGP, INEA, MMA-UCP</i>
<i>The yellow fever might have affected some of the Golden Lion Tamarin populations</i>	<i>The project team is collaborating with the main institution that monitors and reintroduces the species in the area in order to evaluate the damage to the populations. This institution will be responsible for implementing the monitoring project for the project.</i>	<i>A follow-up strategy was being discussed with Associação Mico Leão Dourado. However, the actions were interrupted until the focus of this sub-strategy is defined.</i>	<i>Considering points placed in tables 3.1 and 3.2 related to the monitoring of the Golden Lion Tamarin, it is noteworthy that there is a great chance that the monitoring of the Golden Lion Tamarin population will not be carried out. In this sense, it is being discussed with the MMA the possibility of changing the focus of this substrategy to include other species. Possibly the indicator will need to be revised within the scope of the mid-term review.</i>	<i>Second half 2021</i>	<i>IIS - UGP, MMA - UCP</i>
<i>Delays in the project execution caused by low communication between the two executing agencies and reduced efficiency in the project management</i>	<i>The executing agencies have agreed in the establishment of different forms of communication in order to improve information and management fluxes such as: i) monthly meetings to inform about project progress; ii) monthly meetings between project coordinators and management team to inform about progress and solve any pressing issue; iii) technical meetings to be hold on demand to discuss next steps of a</i>	<i>The executing agencies have established different forms of communication in order to improve information and management fluxes such as: i) monthly meetings to inform about project progress; ii) technical meetings to be held on demand to discuss next steps of a proposed activity or validate reports. However, it is still necessary to discuss the effectiveness of</i>	<i>Continue the actions proposed in the previous year: i) monthly meetings to inform about project progress; ii) monthly meetings between project coordinators and management team to inform about progress and solve any pressing issue; iii) technical meetings to be hold on demand to discuss next steps of a proposed activity or validate reports.</i>	<i>Over the next year</i>	<i>IIS and MMA</i>

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	<i>proposed activity or validate reports.</i>	<i>communication and ways of improvement.</i>	<i>Additionally, a workshop is being planned to discuss the project, management tools, work plan's review considering the achievement of indicator targets, and verify the need to propose new communication tools.</i>		
Some strategies of the Management plan of the APA of Pouso Alto are not implemented in every municipality in the APA	The Pouso Alto APA has a great variety of rural landowners, from small to large ones. The activities to be implemented in the project (and based on the Management plan) will hardly be completely implemented in every municipality in the APA. Therefore, the project will focus on the municipality of Alto Paraíso (the only municipality whose area is completely inside the APA and Cavalcante (both where the touristic potential is best developed), but certain strategies can be focused in other municipalities. Thus, there can be a balance between strategy risk and effectiveness. In addition, during the development and execution of the project, the lessons learned from other projects and from this project will be considered to ensure effectively and replicability in other municipalities. (CEO Endorsement)	During the beginning of project implementation, it was found that, for political reasons, the Management Plan implementation was paralyzed. In the articulations and engagement actions in the Pouso Alto APA area, local actors and the state government were consulted to verify priority actions for support, in line with the Project's objectives. In this sense, through the adaptive management process and aiming to mitigate this impact that was foreseen in the risk, actions to support the Project were proposed: monitoring of biodiversity, strengthening of agro-extractivism, awareness of local actors and support for sustainable tourism. This perspective was discussed with the Task Manager and reported on previous annual supervision missions.	The focus of actions in this pilot area will no longer be restricted to the management plan, but rather to activities aimed at conservation and sustainable management, considered a priority for project support (as described in the box on the left). It is necessary to discuss with UNEP how this change may affect the indicator and the GEFCore Indicator correlated, within the scope of the mid-term review.	Over the next year	MMA, IIS, UNEP
Agreement with Forestry sector companies is not signed	NA	NA	<i>Considering changes in the government's agenda and priorities, the possibility of adjusting the scope of the agreements is being discussed, in order to consider a more technical nature with the main companies in the forestry sector. Based on this decision, new strategies for articulation with the sector will be drawn up at SEMA. The aim is to make it more feasible to articulate technical bilateral agreements</i>	Over the next year	IIS and MMA

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			<i>instead of a larger agreement involving all companies.</i>		
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High Risk (H): There is a probability of at least 75% that **assumptions** may fail to hold or materialize, and/or the project may face high risks.
Significant Risk (S): There is a probability of between 51% and 75% that **assumptions** may fail to hold and/or the project may face substantial risks.
Medium Risk (M): There is a probability of between 26% and 50% that **assumptions** may fail to hold or materialize, and/or the project may face only modest risks.
Low Risk (L): There is a probability of up to 25% that **assumptions** may fail to hold or materialize, and/or the project may face only modest risks.